

THE PACIFIC

Commercial Advertiser

WALTER G. SMITH - - EDITOR.

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THE BASES OF STATEHOOD.

The President is said to have changed his mind about Statehood for New Mexico because of the alien citizenship of that Territory. A large proportion of the people there are Spaniards who choose to remain Spanish. They teach that language in their schools, they preach it from their altars, they use it in the conduct of their courts. Naturally people so educated cannot come into intellectual sympathy with Americans. They think in Spanish, their opinions are derived from reading Spanish literature, and between them and their compatriots of Old Mexico is a bond of sympathy infinitely stronger than that which exists between them and the American—the "Gringo" of their anathemas. It is easy to coincide with the President in the view that a State so populated would not be an element of strength in the American Union. The citizens would not vote for any man or measure on American lines of thought and policy, but would approach every candidate and issue from a Spanish or a Mexican standpoint. Perhaps the Senators representing such a constituency in Congress might come, at some great crisis, to hold the balance of power. Suppose they had done so during the preliminary legislation which had to do with the Spanish war or the government of the captured colonies! It is easy to see that they could have put the country at sixes and sevens.

In this relation the prudence and wisdom of those who framed the Organic Act of Hawaii so that schools, courts and legislature would be carried on in English, comes out in bold relief. Hawaii might wait for Statehood as long as New Mexico has waited—quite half a century—if anything had been done to perpetuate, among the native citizens, the use of their aboriginal speech.

The President's objections to Statehood for Arizona are also interesting to Hawaii. They recognize the fact that the State has, at the present time, a sufficient population, but it is concerned in a single industry, mining, which involves two deterrent considerations as affecting Statehood. First, the population is not necessarily permanent, like one of farmers owning their own land; second, the mining industry may not continue prosperous. What such conditions do for a State appears in Nevada where, since silver went low, the population has dwindled to about that of Honolulu and the State, politically, has become a "rotten borough," exploited by non-resident politicians who represent it in the Senate and House. Nevada, at present, should have the status of a Territory, yet it weighs for as much in the Senate as New York or California. Statehood cannot be taken from it and it is likely to remain a "rotten borough" for many a long year to come. Naturally the President does not want the Nevada mistake repeated in Arizona, nor does any one else, save the politicians who figure on seats in the Senate and House.

The lesson to Hawaii in this is to work for a diversification of industries and a large resident population of farmers. More than half the inhabitants of this group today are nomads engaged in a single industry which may, in the course of time, suffer the vicissitudes of the single industries which preceded it here, sandal wood and whaling. So long as this condition remains any advance beyond the Territorial status is not to be thought of. Statehood, when it comes, must rest upon a permanent body of white American citizens, farmers preferred; and those who believe in Statehood can do no more to further its interests than to populate the vacant acres of Hawaii with such an element.

The Star calls attention to the fact that the Federal buildings, when located, will take their time about construction. Usually such buildings are as slow as the proverbial "government job." Three years ago the San Francisco postoffice made a fair appearance outside, after some years of piece-meal construction, but it is not finished yet and will not be, so Postal Inspector Erwin said, for a long time to come. The Washington postoffice lingered along for years, often with only two or three men on the job. It used to be a standing editorial paragraph in the Washington Star that "one man was busy on the new postoffice yesterday."

The report of the committee of bankers appointed by Gov. Dole to prepare a memorial to Hon. W. H. Eustis on the subject of the local coinage, sets forth the whole subject in a calm and temperate way and with absolute fidelity to the facts. The report is largely a transcript of one appearing in the proceedings of the Hawaiian Commission, already given in these columns, but is reprinted herewith for the convenience of the public.

Delay is precisely what the cormorants want in the Summer case. If there can be enough of them the persecuted old man, who is already complaining of insomnia, may be induced to settle out of court. In that case he will be lucky if he gets enough cash to pay his fare to Tahiti.

THE NEGRO QUESTION.

Norman Walker's views on the question of negro labor, published in this paper yesterday, are entitled to careful consideration, but we cannot accept them as correct until they have been passed upon by a master mind like that of Booker T. Washington, who clearly understands both sides of the question.

It is probably true that Mr. Walker is correct in many of his statements, but he has by no means covered the ground. He does not comment upon an important fact, which appears in the census of 1900, that 14,353 negroes own farms in the northern states of the value of \$30,434,679; that 587 negroes own farms in the State of Pennsylvania, the value of which is \$3,400 each. The census returns also show that of farms in the south deriving an income from cotton, 49 per cent are cultivated by blacks; 37 per cent of the labor on the rice plantations is negro, and 14 per cent of the labor on the sugar plantations is also black labor; that there are now 150,000 negro owners of farms in the south, and there are 500,000 negro tenants. The deduction from these figures is that nearly one half of the cotton crop is produced by this labor, and if it were suddenly withdrawn, the cotton crop would decrease by nearly 6,000,000 of bales.

The "Louisiana Planter," several years ago, gave some account of the blacks who were raising sugar cane in Texas. There numbered several hundred, who raised their own crops, with profit, and sold them to the cane mills. The negro may not be a desirable laborer in these Islands, but that he is a great and staying force in the southern states cannot be denied. The statistics regarding the wages of white and black men in the south by no means sustain Mr. Walker's statements. In many parts of the south the black receives wages equal to those paid to the white men, but, on the average he does not. The earnings of the 5000 blacks in the great shipyards in Newport News are fully equal to the wages of the southern white mechanics. What has been done in Newport News can be done in any part of the south, provided it is done with the same skilful management which prevails in the shipyard.

The negro is in a transition period. The worst that is said of him by those who believe that he has no "future," is true, and the best that is said of him by those who believe in his elevation is also true. It is difficult, at present, to strike a trustworthy balance.

But the negro is gradually finding his place in the social economy. His lack of "sand" and organizing power puts him behind the white men, but how far, only several generations of experiments will show.

There are thousands of able, shrewd, money-making employers of labor in the south who are more than content with black labor. There are thousands of employers of labor who are not satisfied with it, just as in these Islands, you will hear a planter say, "I do not like Japanese labor, I prefer Chinese," and beside will stand another planter who will say emphatically, "I prefer Japanese labor, and I want no other." The personal factor governs the judgment.

The trouble with the negro in the south is, that the white man has not yet learned how to do skilful work, and until he does, the negro will flounder in the dark. Some of the actual work done by the manually trained blacks of Tuskegee would be creditable to the best white labor.

Dr. McGrew's birthday occurs today and the venerable citizen will receive the congratulations of a host of friends. For thirty years Dr. McGrew labored for annexation, Pearl Harbor improvement and the cable and in the evening of his life he is realizing them all. Over eighty, but still hale and hearty, he enjoys the fruitage of a life well spent. That he will have many happy returns of his birthday is a public expectation as well as a wish.

When the cable is completed to Hongkong, this city at midnight can call up the great Asiatic port at 5 p. m. and New York at 5 a. m. The figures are not exact but they are nearly enough so to show how central Honolulu is for the news of both hemispheres.

Hawaii stands eighth among the revenue-producing seaboard districts of the United States. It is ahead of some highly important cities. As a basis for its claim upon fine public buildings this rating is all that ought to be necessary.

The only way for those frozen people in the East to get a warm winter is to buy a ticket to the tropics. Out this way the Christmas problem is more likely to be one of keeping off mosquitoes than paying a fire bill.

The Chinese hackman who arrested the highwayman would be a good man to put on the police force. He has the right cue for the work.

John Barrett says that a sparrow in the hand is worth a partridge in the other man's bush.

Today's advices ought to bring some interesting reports from Venezuela, loud reports in fact.

Coal is still a good thing to fill the Christmas stocking with back East.

The Art Collection Sale.

The Art Collection sale in the Young Building last night attracted a large crowd. It was carried on by Auctioneer Morgan until after 10 o'clock. The sales were not large as to numbers, but some of the choice articles were knocked down. The beautiful Sevres vase in Royal Blue coloring, representing the "Battle of Wagram," was sold to Mrs. Geo. W. Macfarlane for \$1100, the cost price being mentioned as \$1200. Col. Parker started the bidding at \$600, which was raised by Col. Cornwell and Mrs. Macfarlane. The decorated French terra cotta figure, "The Wave," was bought by John Ena for \$22.50; the Violin Player, by Mr. Buffandeau; the handsome coffee set with inlaid silver decorations went to Col. Parker for \$100; a Royal Boue coffee set was purchased by Mrs. Clarence Macfarlane and A. A. Young was a liberal buyer of sets of handsome wine glasses.

The Hamano Case.

The appeal of H. Hamano from the decision of the New York Board of General Appraisers was argued before Judge Estee yesterday. Mr. Highton, who appeared on behalf of the Japanese importers, of sandals which had been classified as iron, contended that the classification was palpably absurd, that the shoes were of rawhide, and that rawhide was the nearest approach to leather. He claims that they should be assessed as leather at twenty-five per cent ad valorem under the similitude clause, and not as iron at forty-five per cent. The matter will be submitted on briefs, so no response was made by Mr. Breckons.

Manager Lake Returning

Manager Lake of the new Young Building Hotel, accompanied by Mrs. Lake, is expected back on the Sierra. Upon Mr. Lake's arrival it is expected that he will at once commence the furnishing of the hostelry. A large consignment of furniture is expected on the Sierra and most of the kitchen furniture is already here. The ranges are said to be the finest that are made in the States, there being two for the American plan, and one for the grill to be conducted in connection with the hotel.

It will not do to fool with a bad cold. No one can tell what the end will be. Pneumonia, catarrh, chronic bronchitis and consumption invariably result from a neglected cold. As a medicine for the cure of colds, coughs and influenza, nothing can compare with Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It always cures and cures quickly. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents, sell it.

His needs were small: Landlady—"What portion of the chicken would you like, Mr. Newcomer?" Mr. Newcomer—"Oh, half of it will be ample, thank you."—Tit-Bits.

Such a foolish question: Waitress (at quick lunch stand)—"Do you want to eat this sandwich here or take it with you." Gentleman—"Both."—Harvard Lampoon.

Catarrh
Nasty and dangerous

The nasal passages are stopped up and the membranes are inflamed and the secretions reek with filth and nastiness.

The air you breathe through the nose carries the poisonous impurities into the lungs—when you exhale the breath the odor is rank and offensive. How can it be otherwise when the catarrhal inflammation is rotting away membranes and bones of the nose and head? When the sufferer lies down on his couch the decayed matter slips down in the throat and into the stomach, where it interferes with the digestive system, causing dyspepsia and many kinds of stomach troubles.

When the inflammation becomes chronic it is impossible for Nature to overcome it—Nature must have assistance, and the best and quickest and most effective assistance Nature can have is Halpruner's Wonderful Medicine. It gives vigor, strength and force to the blood, assisting it to carry away the impurities and drive out the inflammation.

A splendid way to get immediate relief is to dilute about a teaspoonful of

Halpruner's

in a glass of water and either spray it up the nostrils or sniff it from the palm of your hand. This releases the mucous and clears and cleans out the passages. The medicine allays and soothes the inflammation. Also take the medicine internally as directed on the bottle. This purifies the blood and assists in removing the cause of catarrh.

All druggists can get Halpruner's for you. Don't let them talk you out of buying it—50c and \$1 a bottle. I have been afflicted with chronic catarrh for many years. I have traveled all over Europe, part of Asia and Africa. I have taken many remedies, and without avail, but since I have taken Halpruner's Wonderful Medicine, as prescribed, I feel in good condition. My catarrh has entirely disappeared and I feel perfectly well, though past 60 years of age.

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Pains in the Back

Are symptoms of a weak, torpid or stagnant condition of the kidneys or liver, and are a warning it is extremely hazardous to neglect, so important is a healthy action of these organs.

They are commonly attended by loss of energy, lack of courage, and sometimes by gloomy foreboding and despondency.

"I had pains in my back, could not sleep and when I got up in the morning felt worse than the night before. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and now I can sleep and get up feeling rested and able to do my work. I attribute my cure entirely to Hood's Sarsaparilla." Mas. J. N. PERRY, care H. S. Copeland, Pike Road, Ala.

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